

HANNA HAS A FIGHTING CHANCE

PHYSICIANS AND FAMILY GREATLY ENCOURAGED.

A Moderate Relapse, However, or Continued High Temperature, His Physicians Say, Would Be Inevitably Fatal. The Patient Says He Will Help in the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Hanna's chances of recovery are summed up by his attending physicians and the members of his family as follows:

"If the Senator passes through the night without any relapse or return of the conditions which prevailed yesterday afternoon during the hours when he was so near death, and his temperature to-morrow remains reasonably and naturally low, there is a good fighting chance of his ultimate recovery. If, on the contrary, there is even a moderate relapse, or his temperature remains high through to-morrow, it is practically inevitable that his illness will terminate fatally.

"Consequently, every effort at the present time is being directed toward preventing a collapse and to keeping the temperature down. Heart stimulants are being constantly administered and small quantities of nourishment—kumys and milk and whiskey—are given at frequent intervals. Tepid water and alcohol baths are also given every time the fever shows a disposition to increase."

To-day was an anxious one for the attending physicians and for the members of his family who are at the Arlington. It was expected that the Senator would have another relapse this afternoon, and when the day passed and the patient was holding his own, if not actually improving, there was a distinct general air of encouragement noticeable. In fact it may be said that Mr. Hanna has held his own ever since his remarkable rally from a state of collapse yesterday afternoon.

The most encouraging bulletin issued by the physicians attending Senator Hanna was that given out at 11 o'clock to-night. It says:

Sensor Hanna has had a gaining day. Pulse now 120, regular, temperature, 104.8, respiration, 32.

The explanation of what is meant by "gaining day" is that the regularity of pulse and normal temperature is not the result of any special effort on the part of the physicians, but is natural. Oxygen is administered much less frequently than last night. He still retains all nourishment and is sleeping naturally and quietly.

Dr. Fuchter, assistant to Dr. Oler, the noted Baltimore diagnostician, who came over from that city yesterday to relieve Dr. Carter after his work over the Senator yesterday, passed the night in the sick room, and this morning, at 7:30, said that the patient was no worse, but that he would not say that any apparent improvement was noticeable, but could only say that the Senator was "about the same."

It was later learned that the Senator had passed a fairly restful night. Twice his temperature rose, and at 6 o'clock this morning it was again 104—the same as at midnight. Tepid water and sponge alcohol baths were given during the night when his temperature rose, and the patient secured some little rest. At 9:15 this morning, Drs. Oler, Rixey and Carter, who had been in consultation for some time, issued the following bulletin:

Sensor Hanna had a comfortable night. His temperature was higher, reaching 104.5 this morning at 10 o'clock his pulse was 120, respiration, 32, temperature, 104.6. He is taking nourishment well.

During the night the administration of oxygen was continued at intervals of fifteen minutes, the patient's respiration was somewhat labored at times. During the forenoon the gas was given at intervals of half an hour or so, and this afternoon more frequently, "soufflé" being given at an hour and a half elapsing between each administration. During the morning saline solution was injected under the skin several times to neutralize the respiratory fever, and heart stimulants were given. At noon Drs. Rixey and Carter, after spending some time in the sickroom, issued the following bulletin:

At 12 o'clock, when Senator Hanna is resting quietly, his temperature is 102.8; pulse, 115; respiration, 31. He continues to take nourishment well, but there has been change in his general condition since the morning bulletin was issued.

The above bulletin gave considerable satisfaction to the Senator's family and friends, but if it had shown increased ease of respiration as well as a reduced pulse and lower fever they would have been even more cheerful and hopeful for the future. The 2:30 o'clock bulletin, however, did much to increase their belief in the reality of the Senator's "fighting chance." It was signed by Drs. Rixey and Carter and read as follows:

The Senator is sleeping quietly. At 12 noon the temperature was 103; at 1:30 o'clock, after a bath, his temperature was reduced to 102, pulse, 112, respiration, 32.

The material reduction in temperature after the bath and the slight reduction in pulse and respiration, the latter brought about without oxygen, were taken as a particularly encouraging sign. At 4 o'clock the Senator's temperature again ascended to 104, but was immediately reduced by an alcohol bath. He took nourishment, throughout the afternoon, being aided by the stomach complication present during the first part of the week having apparently disappeared.

The evening bulletin issued shortly after 7 o'clock read:

Sensor Hanna has had a good day. His temperature was lower, not above 104, nearly all day. His pulse is regular at 120; respiration, 30.

At the time of the consultation his temperature was 103.8, and this without the effect of bathing. The Senator was conscious during the greater part of the day, and at times was decidedly testy and cross. This latter characteristic, according to the physicians, usually indicates a decided improvement, and if it is of any value in the present case he ought to get well.

At about 1:30 o'clock, just after an alcohol bath had been given, the Senator indicated that he wanted to go to sleep. "Wait until you have a little whiskey and milk," said the nurse.

"No," whispered the Senator, "I want to go to sleep now. I have had no sleep for a long while."

"Just wait for a moment," said the nurse. "We want your company, Senator."

The Senator smiled faintly and said: "You may want my company, but I can get along without yours," and then added: "If you give me any whiskey give me some of that stuff I bought last night."

His request was complied with, and the whiskey, given him in a small amount of bulk, was some of the two bottles of priceless old liquor sent to him by Mr. Carnegie a short time ago.

At another time during the afternoon the Senator again spoke of something outside the routine of the sickroom, asking if he had been decorated between Russia and Japan. When told that it had, he remarked: "That's too bad; but I expected it."

These indications of Mr. Hanna's mental activity and the fact that this evening he assured the physicians that he would "help," meaning that he would do everything he could to hasten his recovery, are the factors which give rise to the hope that his reaction from the

RUSSIA WANTS TO TAKE PEKIN

PART OF HER WAR PLAN THAT SECRETARY HAY MAY BLOCK.

His Move for General Recognition of the Neutrality of China Promises to Be Successful—Doubtful Phrase, "Administrative Entity," Used With a Purpose.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is necessary, in order to have a full understanding of the great importance of Secretary Hay's proposal to the Powers, to make clear the whole purpose of the Russian war party, who devised and forced the Czar into hostilities. It was, and still is, their purpose to conduct the campaign with the sole object of gaining

Peik before it is concluded. Their policy will be, at some point during the war, to incite and manoeuvre China into some action which can be construed into a violation of neutrality. Then they will march on to Peik and depend upon Germany and France to cooperate against any diplomatic efforts to displace them.

This secret purpose is so well understood in diplomatic circles that Secretary Hay's note was warmly welcomed in all except pro-Russian quarters. Mr. Hay's note is recognized as the most effective method possible of offsetting this conspiracy and is one which Russia herself will have the greatest difficulty in finding plausible grounds of opposing. The impression prevails, however, that it will be impossible to prevent both Korea and Manchuria from becoming virtually the prize of the victor. Prompt and definite action by the Powers at the present moment should, however, suffice to prevent any further dismemberment of China.

This, of course, is based on the assumption that the war will be confined to the present belligerents. The general European opinion on this point is that Japanese successes will tend to reduce the danger of a further spread of the war. It would be absurd for France to go to Russia's assistance if the latter proved unable to withstand Japan's assaults, even if Japan should drive her opponent from Manchuria. In the latter event, indeed, it would be most probable that the Powers would endeavor to arrange peace.

"YELLOW PERIL" IF JAPAN WINS? On the other hand, the contingency of a swift Japanese success in the Far East is beginning to give rise to some apprehensions. Even Japanese sympathizers do not see an unmitigated blessing in the wholesale defeat of Muscovite power. It would mean Japanese supremacy in China in all but technical sovereignty, and the rapid development of the latent military power of the Chinese under Japanese tutelage. A revival of the apprehension of the domination of the yellow races would follow.

Europe, on the whole, therefore, hardly desires the overwhelming success of either belligerent.

THE DANGER IN THE NEAR EAST.

Turkey has promptly made Russia's military necessities the occasion for repudiating the only operative part of the Russo-Austrian reform scheme for Macedonia. The Italian General Giorgis, who was recently appointed to the command of the Turkish gendarmerie, has been practically superseded by the Sultan making him only an Inspector-General under Mustafa Pasha. As commander-in-chief of all three provinces in Macedonia, Mustafa Pasha is ready to assume the aggressive against Bulgaria the moment the annual sorties across the Macedonian frontier commence.

The Bulgarians are no less eager to fight. They say that this is the best year within the memory of those living to free their countrymen across the border. Since the failure of the rising last spring they have been incessantly collecting war funds and armaments. Support for their cause from disinterested friends of freedom is now more cordial, since the situation precludes Russia from playing a masterful hand in the Near East.

The organ of the French Foreign Office to-day views the outlook as most serious. It says: "Now that one of the mandates of the Powers in adjusting the Balkan situation is incapacitated by having to attend to its own affairs, it is desirable that the collective Powers recover their liberty of action and together use their own initiative."

It is admitted that should Russia sustain further reverses Abdul Hamid would openly cast off all schemes directed at controlling his European provinces. The Macedonian committee has now ample funds. They have a mission in London buying arms on a large scale. An Austrian firm has just secured a contract to carry 200 truckloads of guns, rifles and cartridges of French manufacture for the Bulgarian Government, who have called out the reserves of three classes, giving as a reason the violence of the Turkish troops on the frontier.

DISCUSSING HAY'S PROPOSAL.

Powers Trying to Make the Suggestion for Chinese Neutrality More Definite.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Hay to-day relieved the uncertainty concerning the terms of his communication to Russia, Japan and the neutral Powers on the subject of China's neutrality and the preservation of that country's "administrative entity" by making public a statement containing the text of his proposal. The suggestion of this Government has been outlined in THE SUN'S Washington despatches, but the language in which it was framed has not appeared before. This is Mr. Hay's statement:

"After some preliminary exchange of views between this Government and the Governments of other Powers interested in Chinese matters, the Department of

COLOMBIAN LEGATION CLOSED.

Formal Severance of Diplomatic Relations Expected to Follow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires here, has notified the State Department that he has closed the Colombian Legation and that hereafter all communications from the United States Government should be addressed to the Consulate-General of Colombia at New York. While there has been no formal severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Colombia, the action of Dr. Herran is construed to be the first step in that direction. The United States Legation at Bogota is still maintained under Chargé d'Affaires Snyder. Dr. Herran will return to Colombia on leave of absence.

VIOLA ALLEN FORCED TO QUIT.

The Run of "Twelfth Night" Stopped and She Will Go to a Hospital.

Viola Allen was forced to end her engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night because of illness.

She opened at the Knickerbocker in "Twelfth Night" last Monday night, and only her illness prevented her from what she realized that her health demanded it.

She was in great pain during the performance last night, but the audience didn't know it. Miss Allen will be off the stage for at least three weeks. Her manager said last night that she would be operated on as soon as her physician thought advisable. The actress will probably go to some hospital.

Miss Allen was to stay three weeks longer at the Knickerbocker. She is booked to play next at the Harlem Opera House on March 7. Her company will rest until then.

COL. RAYMOND'S ROMANCE.

Weds the Widow of His Former Chum, Who Once Saved His Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, in charge of the engineering work upon the Pennsylvania Railroad's New York tunnel, was married in this city on Thursday to Mrs. Alice D. H. Krause. Mrs. Krause was the widow of Col. Krause. He and Raymond had been lifelong friends. They were roommates at West Point, and both were sent to an Arizona post.

There they met the girl who afterward became Mrs. Krause. Both men, then Lieutenants, laid siege to her. An Indian uprising occurred and Krause saved Raymond's life. Upon their return to the post the latter secured a transfer to another post, leaving the field open to the man who had saved his life.

Col. Raymond is a widower. Col. Krause has been dead two years.

CONFESSES TO MRS. BOOTH.

Negro, in Sing Sing for Another Crime, Says He Stole Mrs. Webber's Jewelry.

Through the instrumentality of Mrs. Ballington Booth, Mrs. A. E. Webber, 10 Charles street, stands a fair chance of recovering a number of rings and a gold watch which were stolen from her last April. The thief confessed to Mrs. Booth at Sing Sing, where he is serving time under an alias for another offence, but he has refused to tell what he did with the stolen property.

Mrs. Webber, who now runs a boarding house at the Charles street address, was employed as housekeeper by Major R. W. Mitchell last April. Major Mitchell owns two houses at 86, 88 and 90 West Washington place, which are run as boarding houses. James Jamison, a negro, who had been employed about the house, disappeared. So did three rings and a gold watch, all valued at \$350, belonging to Mrs. Webber. The police looked for the negro, but couldn't find him.

On Monday last Mrs. Booth, who pays occasional visits to Sing Sing, saw Jamison in his cell, and he told her about the theft of Mrs. Webber's jewelry.

PRINCESS WEDS A SOLDIER.

Another Romance in the Ancient House of Reuss.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Greiz, the capital of the principality of Reuss-Greiz, was the scene last Monday of another of those royal romances which have been so plentiful on the Continent in recent years. Princess Emma, the oldest daughter of the ancient and wealthy house of Reuss, fell in love with Count Keunig, an Austrian.

With difficulty the objections of the family were overcome, and she married him.

At the wedding her younger sister, Princess Marie, fell in love with a fascinating Austrian soldier, Baron Guagnoni. She, too, overcame the opposition of relatives, who were infinitely distressed that a second Princess of a reigning house, which ranks on an equality with all royal families in Europe, should marry a simple Baron, especially as in this case the bridegroom was a Catholic and the Princess a Protestant. The wedding took place privately in the royal castle. This time the remaining Princesses, Ida and Hermine, were not allowed to attend the ceremony for fear that they, too, would fall victims to the fascinations of the bridegroom's friends.

Few princely relatives of the family were present, but the striking feature was the fact that the bride was led into the private chapel and given away by her brother, the reigning Prince, who is a totally incurable lunatic. The Prince behaved, however, with perfect propriety, not betraying his sad condition.

Canadian Improvement Company to Take Over Lake Superior.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—It was announced to-day that the Canadian Improvement Company will take over the Lake Superior company, with a capital of about \$40,000,000, and bond issues of \$13,000,000. The new committee will be called the "Lake Superior Improvement Company," with perfect propriety, not betraying his sad condition.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: St. Martin, London, Jan. 28.

ALWAYS ON TIME.

The arrival of the Seaboard Florida Limited at 3:15 p.m. on Sunday, Feb. 13, was on time.

Reservations on this popular train. Office, 1183 Broadway.—A.S.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK?

Vladivostok Squadron Is Wiped Out, Tokio Hears.

FIGHTING BEGINS IN COREA.

Army Outposts Clash at the Yalu —Japanese Fleet Cooperates.

Another Report Says Japanese Were Repulsed in an Attempt to Land a Force at Daini—Japan's Plans for a Rushing Military Campaign Getting Under Way—Combined Attacks by Land and Sea Expected at Port Arthur—Russians Wounded in the Chemulpo Fight Sent to Japanese Hospital—Russian Legation Officers Leave Seoul—Loss of the Yenisei Due to Russian Carelessness.

Tokio hears that another great naval victory has been won. Reports were circulated in the Japanese capital yesterday that three ships of the Russian Vladivostok squadron that were cruising off the coast of Yezo had been sunk. The reports are not officially confirmed.

The first clash between the armies of Russia and Japan is unofficially reported to have occurred along the Yalu River on the border line of Korea and Manchuria. It is said to have been an outpost engagement, in which a number of Japanese were captured.

Port Arthur hears that a Japanese fleet, which has appeared off Wiju at the mouth of the Yalu, is cooperating with the land forces and that firing has been heard in that direction.

It is also reported that the Japanese were repulsed in an attempt to land a force at Daini, the Russian town on Tallenwan Bay, Manchuria, north of Port Arthur.

Japan, it is known, has planned rapid and vigorous land operations in Korea and also in Manchuria behind Port Arthur. If troops can be got there to cooperate with the fleet in an attack on this Russian Gibraltar.

TOKIO HEARS OF VICTORY.

Report That Three of the Russian Vladivostok Squadron Have Been Sunk.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Feb. 13.—It is reported unofficially, but seemingly on unquestionable authority, that three ships of the Russian Vladivostok squadron have been torpedoed and sunk while they were cruising off the coast of the Island of Yezo.

This Russian squadron appeared off Yezo Island on Thursday, and fired on two Japanese merchant ships, sinking one of them. It was also rumored that they had bombed Hakodate, one of the Yezo ports. The ships of the Vladivostok squadron were the Rurik, Gromovoi, Rossia and Bogatyr.

The protected cruiser Bogatyr was launched at the Vulcan Works at Stettin in 1901. She displaces 6,750 tons, is 440 feet long, of 54½ feet beam and 20 feet 10 inches draught.

Her triple expansion engines of 20,000 horse power give her a speed of 23 knots. She carries twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch, six 1.5-inch, one 2.5-inch and two 1.45-inch guns. She is equipped with six torpedo tubes, two above water and two submerged on the broadside, and one each aft and forward above water.

The Rurik is a belted cruiser of 10,940 tons displacement. She is 425 feet long, of 67 feet beam and 20½ feet draught. She has an armament of four 8-inch guns, sixteen 5.5-inch and six 4.7-inch quick firers and twenty-four smaller guns, including four machine guns.

She has six torpedo tubes, all above water—bow, stern and broadside. Her armor belt, ten inches thick at its heaviest part, extends about half the length of the ship. She has made 18½ knots under forced draught, with engines developing 15,500 horse-power. Her fighting force is 785 men. Photographs of her taken two years ago showed her bark rigged, with tall masts and a long, old fashioned bowsprit and jibboom.

The Rossia, four funneled, belted, sheathed and coppered, steel cruiser of 12,500 tons displacement, was launched at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg, in 1890. She is 464 feet long, of 62 feet beam and 29 feet draught. She has three screws and engines, which under forced draught have developed 18,448 horse-power and given her 19.74 knots on a ten mile run. She burns both coal and petroleum.

Her vitals are protected by belt armor varying in thickness from five to ten inches. Her six torpedo tubes are all above water and unprotected. She carries four 8-inch guns, sixteen quick-firing 5.5-inch canes, twelve 3-inch and thirty-six other rifles of smaller calibre. She carries four small torpedo boats. Crew, 768 men.

The armored cruiser Gromovoi (Thunderer) is of 14,987 tons displacement, 473½ feet long, 69 feet wide and draws 24½ feet. She is wood sheathed and coppered and uses both oil and coal as fuel.

She is equipped with triple screws driven by engines developing collectively 18,000 horse power under natural draught. Her armament is made up of four 8.4-inch and sixteen 6-inch quick-firing guns, twenty 3-inch rapid-firers and twenty-four guns of smaller calibre. She is credited with 20 knots. Fighting force, 800 men.

FIGHTING ALONG THE YALU.

Report to Paris That in Outpost Skirmish Japanese Were Captured.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Chinese Legation here states that fighting is going on between the Russian and Japanese troops on the Yalu River. The former are said to have captured eighty Japanese officers and men.

The legation received the news from the Minister of Marine at Pekin. The engagement occurred yesterday between outposts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—A despatch from the Russian Legation at Seoul says that the Russian Legation officers have left Seoul—Loss of the Yenisei Due to Russian Carelessness.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—Reports came at midnight from Chinwangtao, which is on the southern side of the Gulf of Pechili, opposite Port Arthur, that heavy firing was going on at sea. It was rumored that another engagement was in progress in the gulf.

JAPAN PLANS RAPID CAMPAIGN.

Combined Land and Sea Attack Likely at Port Arthur.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—All the critics agree that Japan has taught the nations the only effective method of waging war, namely, the initial velocity of action. The Times frankly admits that Japan has vastly improved upon British practice. It says:

"We have waged many wars and often struck hard and quick by sea, but seldom or never has the army been ready to second this action at the outbreak of a war, hence all the long, desultory and costly wars of the past."

It is now an open military secret that Japan at the present moment is rushing forward not only an army to conduct the great campaign in Korea, but also a strong force of picked troops to cut communication in Manchuria in the rear of Port Arthur and to invest that stronghold by land. A combined attack from sea and shore may be expected there before long.

RUSSIAN ARMY OVERESTIMATED.

It is necessary to correct the prevailing false impressions regarding the strength of the Russian forces in Manchuria. George E. Morrison, the correspondent of the Times in Pekin, recently completed a careful investigation on this point, and Japanese information is, of course, still more complete. The real force is only a fraction of what was named by the Russians themselves. Russia's habitual exaggeration in this respect was illustrated when China was compelled to indemnify the Powers for the expenditure in repressing the Boxer movement. Russia put in a claim for 170,000 men in Manchuria at \$500 each. She actually had less than 50,000, and the acceptance of her estimate yielded her \$85,000,000.

Already there is talk that Japan will follow up her present advantage at such a terrific pace that Russia will seize upon the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans and impending domestic uprisings as an excuse to make an early peace with the intention to renew the struggle when she is really prepared, which at the present moment she certainly is not.

Political circles scout this idea, saying that it would involve the confession that Russia is only a third rate power whose vast bulk is scarcely a greater element of strength than that of China. Diplomats argue that Russia must retrieve her reputation as a fighting force at any expense of men and treasure.

ASK RUSSIA TO EXPLAIN.

Detention of the American Ship Pleiades at Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Boston Towboat Company of Boston, has complained to the State Department against the forced detention at Port Arthur by the Russian authorities of the company's steamship Pleiades, which sailed from Seattle on Feb. 2 with a cargo of flour.

Secretary Hay sent instructions by telegraph to Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to investigate the case and to call upon the Russian Government for a statement. The acting United States Consul-General at Chefoo has confirmed the report that the Pleiades is detained.

It is supposed here that the action of the Russian authorities at Port Arthur in refusing to permit the American vessel to clear was based on the suspicion that those aboard her would give information of value to the Japanese in regard to the injuries inflicted upon Russian ships and the general conditions at Port Arthur. In these circumstances it is doubtful that the Pleiades will be permitted to leave for some time.

BRITISH SHIPS HELD.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Two British ships, the Resbera and the Foxtonhall, carrying Cardiff coal, are unable to leave Port Arthur owing to the strict orders of the Russian authorities. The captain of the Resbera called her owners from Chefoo to-day: "Escaped Port Arthur. Chefoo instructions."

The owners of the Foxtonhall are advised that she is still detained at Port Arthur, with a guard of Russian soldiers aboard. The British captain and crew have reached Chefoo. The fourth engineer was wounded during the bombardment. Several other neutrals ships are detained.

NORWEGIAN CAPTAIN LOCKED UP.

CHEFOO, Feb. 13.—Astonishment and indignation have been evoked here by the detention of neutral British and American ships at Port Arthur by the Russians. A strong protest has been lodged against such action.

The captain of the steamer Cado, who is a Norwegian, while showing an ordinary chart of Port Arthur to a Japanese in the railway station there was seized with his companions and detained in prison for three days.

A Great Train to Florida.

The Southern Railway Limited.

P. R. R. and Southern Ry. The punctual performance of the excellent schedule and superb equipment account for the superior patronage of this train. Two other fast trains daily. N. Y. Office, 71 and 118 Broadway.—A.S.

Winter sports are on in Canada. Excursion to Montreal and Quebec by the New York Central at half rate February 15th.—A.S.

LOSS OF THE YENISEI.

Carelessness of the Russians Cost Many Lives.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—Admiral Alexieff sends more details of the accidental sinking of the torpedo transport vessel Yenisei. He says that Capt. Stepanoff, the commander of the Yenisei, the engineer, two midshipmen and ninety-two of the crew perished.

On Thursday the Yenisei found herself on a line of submarine mines, and was sunk by the explosion of one of them. She noticed a loaded submarine mine floating on the surface and endeavored to secure it. In doing so she struck an adjacent mine, which exploded under her bows. There was not time to launch a boat before she sank.

The Novos Vremya says that the Yenisei was laying mines at the entrance of Tallenwan Bay, to close it against attack, when she was blown up.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The torpedo transport Yenisei was specially designed for the work of laying submarine mines. The explosion which destroyed her is considered another gross act of carelessness on the part of the naval authorities at Port Arthur. Such mines are controlled from shore and ought to be disconnected while a vessel is engaged in picking up a loose one.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Russians Taken to a Japanese Hospital at Chemulpo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Japanese legation received a despatch to-day from the Imperial Government stating that the British Consul at Chemulpo had requested that the thirty-four Russians who were injured in the engagement there a few days ago and who lay on the ships of other nationalities be transferred for treatment to some Japanese charitable institution. The Imperial Government concurred and designated the Japanese Nurses' Hospital at Chemulpo as the institution.

MIKADO'S SPEECH TO ENVOYS.

Expresses His Deep Regret at the Necessity for Going to War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Japanese Minister received the following telegram from the Foreign Office in Tokio to-day:

"At the banquet at the Imperial Palace on Feb. 11 His Majesty the Emperor addressed his guests as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to entertain the foreign representative officials and other distinguished persons who are present upon the occasion of this anniversary. We deeply regret that we have been compelled by circumstances beyond our control to enter into peaceful relations with a neighboring Power, but we are pleased to say that our relations are daily increasing in cordiality with those States which are so worthily represented here; and it is our earnest desire to draw these relations still closer. We propose the health and happiness of the sovereigns and rulers of the Powers."

"The Belgian Minister, dean of the Diplomatic Corps, thanked his Majesty in the following speech:

"Sir: In the name of the Diplomatic Corps I have the honor to tender to your Majesty his homage and very sincere and respectful wishes for your Majesty's happiness, and that of her Majesty the Empress, and that of their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of your Majesty's House."

"We have heard with lively and painful emotions that which your Majesty has been pleased to make known to your Majesty's Court, that your Majesty has been obliged to break off relations with a neighboring nationality. We are faithful interpreters of our sovereigns and of our States in expressing the hope that two powerful empires with which we hold relations of constant friendship may not long be deprived of the blessings of peace."

"We respectfully thank your Majesty for your kindness to ourselves, and we will not fail to transmit to our august sovereigns and chiefs of State, with your Majesty's wishes for their health and happiness, the expression of your Majesty's desire to see drawn closer still the friendly relations which so happily unite our countries."

The banquet was in celebration of the anniversary of Jimmu's accession to the throne of Japan. Jimmu Tenno was the founder of the present Japanese dynasty. He ascended the Japanese throne in 660 B. C., and therefore was a contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar. The present Mikado is the 122d Emperor of his race.

CZAR TO HIS COUNCILLORS.

Hopes Russia Will Emerge With Dignity and Honor From